

on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism will be of particular importance in our continuing effort to squeeze the financial lifeblood out of the international terrorism networks.

Despite this support for multilateral approaches, I find puzzling the Administration's failure to seize the initiative in other contexts, especially at this time when so many countries are lining up on our side in the present conflict. The vicissitudes of the war on terrorism also present opportunities to the United States, if only we will seize them.

For example, we all know that rogue states and terrorists are trying to obtain biological weapons. In response to this challenge, the Administration—which earlier scuttled a draft compliance protocol to the Biological Weapons Convention—proposes that countries enact national legislation criminalizing violations of the BWC, improve bilateral extradition agreements, and adopt strict standards for access to dangerous pathogens. But as recently as earlier this week, at the BWC Review Conference held every five years, the U.S. delegation was resisting the idea of a protocol calling on countries to take those actions. It is a mystery to me why the Administration cannot see the virtue of global adherence to a set of standards in the fight to prevent biological terrorism.

Mr. President, the Committee on Foreign Relations recommended, by a unanimous voice vote, that the Senate advise and consent to the two treaties now before the body. I am pleased that my colleagues have given their strong support to these conventions.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now return to legislative session.

MAKING FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to H.J. Res. 76, the continuing resolution, just received from the House and now at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the joint resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 76) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2002, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be read three times, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 76) was read the third time and passed.

EXPRESSING SOLIDARITY WITH ISRAEL IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Con. Res. 88, introduced earlier today by Senators BIDEN and HELMS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 88) expressing solidarity with Israel in the fight against terrorism.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 88) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The text of the concurrent resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Submitted Resolutions.")

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the majority leader, pursuant to Public Law 96-114, as amended, announces the appointment of Kevin B. Lefton, of Virginia, to the Congressional Award Board.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 1766

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I understand S. 1766, introduced earlier today by Senators DASCHLE and BINGAMAN, is at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the title of the bill for the first time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1766) to provide for the energy security of the Nation, and for other purposes.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I now ask for its second reading and object to my own request on behalf of the minority.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The bill will receive its second reading on the next legislative day.

THE DEMOCRATIC ENERGY BILL

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, after months of hard work by the chairman of nine committees, we are today introducing legislation to establish a national energy policy. The bill we are introducing provides a blueprint for solving many of the nation's energy problems, and will provide the American people with clean, reliable, and affordable energy for generations to come.

This bill recognizes that the use of energy has profound consequences for economic health, environmental quality and national security. The energy policy we choose to adopt will have long-lasting consequences in each of these areas.

Today, we have an opportunity to dramatically reshape America's energy future, and it is an opportunity we cannot afford to lose.

The strength of our economy depends, in large measure, in the abundant and inexpensive supply of energy.

The periodic price shocks experienced by American drivers since the mid-1970s underscores the vulnerability associated with our growing dependence on foreign oil. At the same time, the rolling blackouts experienced by California last summer serves as a cautionary tale of the failure to guarantee reliable and abundant supplies of electricity.

One of the greatest environmental challenges that our nation—and the world—will face in the coming years is the rising tide of global climate change. The way we generate and use energy in the future will determine whether we effectively face this challenge and prevent the catastrophic impacts of global warming, and whether we can make the air we breathe cleaner and more healthy.

And finally, the success of our foreign policy and the security of our nation are inextricably linked to our future patterns of energy use.

In the last 12 years we have spent billions of dollars fighting two wars in the Middle East, both of which involved oil. When Iraq invaded Kuwait it endangered the oil fields that supplied a significant percentage of the world's energy. The U.S., in cooperation with much of the rest of the world, was forced to respond to that threat.

More recently, we have learned that much of Osama bin Laden's financial support came from supporters made rich by the oil-based economy of the Middle-East.

It is long past time when we take whatever steps we can toward freeing ourselves from our dependence on foreign oil, and the volatility associated with it.

The bill we are introducing today is intended to address these challenges by pursuing a thoughtful, progressive, and realistic energy policies.

I thank Chairman BINGAMAN for the job he has done in working with nine committees to produce this bill. In addition to his Energy and Natural Resources Committee, he also coordinated with: the Environment and Public Works Committee; the Commerce Committee; the Banking Committee; the Indian Affairs Committee; the Foreign Relations Committee; the Governmental Affairs Committee; the Agriculture Committee; and the Finance Committee.

The events of September 11 have dictated that committees which have jurisdiction over key elements of energy

policy deal with the issues that demand our immediate attention. Those committees are now turning to their energy-related work, and will have their provisions complete prior to floor debate.

For Example, the Commerce Committee has worked tirelessly to address aviation security and now is turning its attention to fuel economy. It will develop provisions designed to improve fuel efficiency of vehicles over the next 2 months and add them to this package.

The Finance Committee, which has spent so much time working on the economic stimulus legislation, will develop and add an energy tax component designed to spur investment in new, efficient energy technologies.

And the Environment and Public Works Committee will add provisions related to the protection and insurance of commercial nuclear facilities.

While those elements will continue to fall into place, the pieces of the bill already in place outline a balanced energy plan that will strengthen our economy, protect our environment, and provide energy security for our nation for decades to come.

The bill Senator BINGAMAN and I are introducing today includes provisions promoting renewable energy, clean coal use, oil and gas exploration, as well as greater efforts to improve the efficiency with which we use that energy. It will create hundreds of thousands of new jobs, while reducing our dependence on foreign oil.

Under our legislation, the federal government will lead by example—reducing consumption of energy by 20 percent by 2011 and purchasing 7.5 percent of its energy from renewable sources by 2010.

Our proposal requires utilities to generate and sell 10 percent of their electricity from renewable energy sources by 2020. It requires that five billion gallons per year of renewable fuels, such as ethanol and biodiesel, must be used in the nation's transportation fuels marked by 2012.

We increase funding for LIHEAP and state energy weatherization grants.

Our bill establishes permanent authority for the President to operate the Strategic Petroleum Reserves and request that it be filled. The bill overturns the air conditioner efficiency standard recently adopted by DOE and replaces it with a more aggressive standard.

We authorize up to \$10 billion in loan guarantees to encourage timely development of a pipeline to bring 35 trillion cubic feet of natural gas from Alaska to the lower 48 states. Construction of this pipeline is expected to generate 400,000 new jobs.

To keep our nation moving forward, our plan authorizes billions of dollars of additional funding for research and

development of energy-efficient and renewable energy technologies, and more efficient use of fossil fuels.

By reducing emissions of carbon dioxide, our bill is designed to help restore American's tattered credibility with the international community on the issue of climate change.

This bill includes climate change provisions developed by the Committees on Energy, Environment, Agriculture, Governmental Affairs, Foreign Relations and Commerce.

I am pleased that Senator BINGAMAN has included the Byrd-Stevens climate change legislation. This is a bipartisan and voluntary proposal that was passed unanimously by the Government Affairs Committee earlier this year.

It requires the establishment of comprehensive national plan, including a renewed commitment to develop the next generation energy technologies. We have complemented the Byrd-Stevens proposal with other climate change proposals from members on both sides of the aisle.

I know many of my colleagues are eager to debate our energy policy, and I look forward to giving this issue the substantive debate it deserves shortly after the new year.

I look forward to working with the White House, Senate Republicans, and our colleagues in the House to shape a national energy policy that can be signed into law.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 2001

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 10:30 a.m. on Thursday, December 6; that immediately following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. For the information of all Senators, we expect to go into executive session at approximately 11 a.m. tomorrow to consider executive nominations, with as many as three rollcall votes on judicial nominations. This will be prior to consideration of the Defense appropriations bill which will begin at or about noon tomorrow.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. REID. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now

ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order. I appreciate the patience of the Presiding Officer.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 8:05 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, December 6, 2001, at 10:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 5, 2001:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

RANDAL QUARLES, OF UTAH, TO BE A DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, VICE EDWIN M. TRUMAN, RESIGNED.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADES INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIGADIER GENERAL DONNA F. BARBISCH, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMIE S. BARKIN, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT W. CHESNUT, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL RICHARD S. COLT, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL LOWELL C. DETAMORE, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL DOUGLAS O. DOLLAR, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL KENNETH D. HERBST, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL KAROL A. KENNEDY, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL RODNEY M. KOBAYASHI, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT B. OSTENBERG, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL MICHAEL W. SYMANSKI, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM B. WATSON JR., 0000

To be brigadier general

COLONEL JAMES E. ARCHER, 0000
COLONEL THOMAS M. BRYSON, 0000
COLONEL PETER S. COOKE, 0000
COLONEL DONNA L. DACIER, 0000
COLONEL CHARLES H. DAVIDSON IV, 0000
COLONEL MICHAEL R. EYRE, 0000
COLONEL DONALD L. JACKA JR., 0000
COLONEL WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, 0000
COLONEL ROBERT J. KASULKE, 0000
COLONEL JACK L. KILLEN JR., 0000
COLONEL JOHN C. LEVASSEUR, 0000
COLONEL JAMES A. MOBLEY, 0000
COLONEL MARK A. MONTJAR, 0000
COLONEL CARRIE L. NERO, 0000
COLONEL ARTHUR C. NUTTALL, 0000
COLONEL PAULETTE M. RISHER, 0000
COLONEL KENNETH B. ROSS, 0000
COLONEL WILLIAM TERPELUX, 0000
COLONEL MICHAEL H. WALTER, 0000
COLONEL ROGER L. WARD, 0000
COLONEL DAVID ZALIS, 0000
COLONEL BRUCE E. ZUKAUSKAS, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

ROBERT W. SIEGERT, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN THE VETERINARY CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 3064:

To be colonel

CATHERINE M. BANFIELD, 0000
MICHELLE C. ROSS, 0000
JAMES S. SWEARENGEN, 0000
CLIFFORD L. WALKER, 0000
JACK M. WEDAM, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN THE MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 3064:

To be colonel

MARY CARSTENSEN, 0000
LAURA H. KOSTNER, 0000
MARY S. LOPEZ, 0000
DEBORAH M. STETTS, 0000
WILLIAM L. TOZIER, 0000

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate December 5, 2001:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

JOHN P. WALTERS, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY.